

FIGURE 1

Rotating panel design and sample sizes for the National Survey of College Graduates: 2010–19

(Returning sample and new sample)

Year	Cohort/panel			
2010	Returning sample		New sample	
	2008 NSCG and NSRCG ($n \approx 35,000$)		2009 ACS ($n \approx 65,000$)	
2013	Returning sample		New sample	
	2010 NSRCG ($n \approx 13,000$)	2009 ACS ($n \approx 47,000$)	2011 ACS ($n \approx 83,000$)	
2015	Returning sample			New sample
	2010 NSRCG ($n \approx 13,000$)	2009 ACS ($n \approx 23,000$)	2011 ACS ($n \approx 57,000$)	2013 ACS ($n \approx 42,000$)
2017	Returning sample			New sample
	2009 ACS ($n \approx 23,000$)	2011 ACS ($n \approx 28,000$)	2013 ACS ($n \approx 25,000$)	2015 ACS ($n \approx 48,000$)
2019	Returning sample			New sample
	2011 ACS ($n \approx 27,500$)	2013 ACS ($n \approx 24,500$)	2015 ACS ($n \approx 29,000$)	2017 ACS ($n \approx 66,000$)

NSCG = National Survey of College Graduates; NSRCG = National Survey of Recent College Graduates; ACS = American Community Survey

Note(s):

During a panel's second survey cycle (in which it is part of the returning sample for the first time), its members include individuals who responded or who were temporarily ineligible during the first cycle. During a panel's third and fourth cycles, its members include all respondents, nonrespondents, and temporarily ineligible cases from the preceding cycle. Beginning in 2013, the NSCG transitioned to a design that includes an oversample of young graduates to improve the precision of estimates for this important population.

Source(s):

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation, National Survey of College Graduates.